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The World's Commerce.

The annual "Review of the World's Commerce," issued by our Bureau of Foreign Commerce, has just been published. It has never contained more interesting data, for It tells concisely the story of our commercial expansion in 1899, thus far our banner year. A novel feature is the tables, showing not only our absolute share in the world's trade, but also the total trade of every other country and our share in it.

Our exports and imperts to and from all countries, for each of the past ten years, Illustrate the decrease in our purchases of foreign manufactures and our growing demand for raw materials that we cannot produce. The fact that Europe has so few materials to sell us and that we are all the time making more and more of the goods that Europe has been accustomed to supply to us explains, in part, the falling off in our purchases from that continent which, last year, were \$72,000,000 less than ten years before, in spite of our rapid increase in population. So far as Europe is concerned, we are increasing our imports only from the countries of comparatively small commercial importance which have some special commodities for which a demand here is growing. In the newer fields of commerce, however, Asia, Africa and Oceania, we are both buying and selling a great deal more than we ever did before. Our purchases in Asia last year cost us almost exactly twice as much as the goods we bought there in 1890 and we are now spending three times as much for African commodities as we did ten years ago and a

third more for the products of Oceania. The sale of our manufactures has made steady progress in the strongly competitive markets of Europe except in a few instances where the quality of goods has been sacrificed to cheapness. There has been, for example, a falling off in the sale of American bicycles because many inferior wheels were sent to Europe. A few such spots on fact that the sale of our manufactures in Europe is growing by leaps and bounds because of their unique utility or their superior excellence.

Amherst College.

Among the smaller New England colleges. Amherst continues to hold an honorable place. It has obeyed the injunction, Move not the ancient landmarks. Its doors are open to men only, and its aim is, by a liberal education, 'to develop power and character rather than to create specialists in any department. It has not suffered by its adherence to the traditional curriculum. On the contrary, the number of dents have been notably augmented.

are undergraduates. It would be a great mistake to assume that it relies for its support almost solely upon western Massachusetts. As a matter of fact, its students District of Columbia, and also from six for- was due to the qualities which made this eign countries, comprising England, Scot- same savage appreciated and valued above land, North Wales, Nova Scotia, India and all other slaves in ancient Egypt, Carthage, Turkey. Its teaching staff numbers thirty- and Rome, "namely, the willing and seven, outside of the professors from other cheerful surrender of his will to a stronger colleges who are annually invited to de- and more forceful character." He was liver lectures. Although the institution is trained "to respect, to obey and to work." comparatively young, the college library contains 72,000 volumes and the funds available for the increase of it yield an annual income of over three thousand dollars. New laboratories for chemistry and physics have been recently erected, and there is a biological laboratory connected with the Appleton cabinet. The natural history collections are of great value; they comspecimens of the animal, mineral and vegetable kingdoms. There is a well-equipped observatory, an admirable gymnasium and a large collection of casts of statuary illustrating the chief periods of sculpture.

Surprising is the extent to which pecunlary aid is obtainable at Amberst College. There are, in the first place, eleven scholarships worth from \$40 to \$140 apiece. There are, also, thirty scholarship funds, each is given by preference to sons of missionaries and ministers, and there is, finally the Charitable Fund, so called, of \$88,000, the income of which is awarded exclusively to those studying for the Christian ministry. The outcome of these relatively large endowments is that applicants from an indues, which amount to \$110. There are prolonged contact with this degraded race. two of which yield \$250 apiece, while the third carries the income of about \$30,000 | claiming the savage to whom he is insepafor seven years, the first three of which rably tied," and it is "a question of selfyears the incumbent is expected to spend | preservation." at a German university.

Now let us look at the requirements for admission and the curricula subsequently must see, than the present, the people of the pursued. There are but two courses of South must act." But how? First, Dr. study at Amherst College, to wit: the clas- BARBINGER contends, the negro must be sons d'Arril. They still belong to that sical course and the scientific course, lead- removed from politics, "not, perhaps, foring respectively to the degrees of Bachelor | ever, but certainly until the proper time;" of Arts and Bachelor of Science. Amherst secondly, "the negro must be educated has not been influenced by Harvard's ex- along a new line," the industrial, and bis ample to change the traditional significance | training, now under negro teachers in negro of the B. A. degree by conferring it upon schools, must be put in the hands of the persons who have no knowledge of the whites, where it was when in the days of cants for admission to the classical course higher. But that even thus the negroes can works and other water-coloring establish-Latin, but must be able to translate at sight into savagery Dr. BARRINGER seems to a fish that, weight for weight, can give

also be prepared to pass an examination in algebra through quadratic equations, and in plane geometry, in ancient history and in English literature. We add that, in the classical course, the studies in the freshman year are all prescribed, except that a choice is allowed between French and German. The prescribed studies include both Greek and Latin. In the sophonore year, the student may elect four studes, but one of them must be Greek or Latin, and another must be mathematics enior years, the choice of studies is unrestricted, except that a thorough introduction to the study of physics is prescribed as essential to the taking of a B. A. degree. Candidates for the scientific course are examined in mathematics, in ancient and modern history and in English grammar and literature; in either physics or chemistry and in two of the following three languages, Latin, French and German. The four years' college course, which leads to the degree of Bachelor of Science, has of the South will be uninhabitable for the late been thoroughly revised and greatly expanded. The large and well-equipped laboratories and the rearrangement of the geological and mineralogical collections have increased the facilities for effective work by undergraduates in natural science. The course of study calls for proficiency in the use of French and for some knowledge of German as prerequisites to the attainment of the B. S. degree. The purpose of this department is not so much to impart a narrow technical training as to give a liberalizing culture through studies which lie chiefly in the realm of natural science. It is evident that Amherst College will enter on the twentieth century with the consciousness of fidelity to high educational ideals and with a bright prospect of expanding usefulness.

A Striking Presentation of the Southern Situation.

We have received from a gentleman of Virginia a copy of a recent address by Dr. PAUL B. BARRINGER of the University of Virginia before the Tri-State Medical Assoclation of Virgina and the Carolinas. Its subject is "The American Negro, His Past and Future," and it is both a learnedly scientific discussion and, in its conclusions, striking to a degree which, coming from a less authoritative source, would seem sensational.

Dr. BARRINGER begins by relating the phylogeny, or ancestral history, of the negro, and by pointing out the fact of scientific experience that long-ingrained habits in any animal, brute or human, unbroken by previous modifying influences. can only be changed permanently by a persistent process continued long enough "to establish, in place of the old, a secondary our record, however, only emphasize the phylogeny, at least commensurate in time with the first." The American negro he describes to be the descendant of the west coast African, "the very lowest of the blacks" as known to the Egyptians so far back as 2500 B. C. or even much earlier. The negro has siways been regarded as "the ideal slave," "in so far as resistance is concerned," he being submissive and contented with slavery and prospering under it, while other races died under captivity. The first negro slaves who came to America in 1620 were savages "with fifty generations of unalloyed savagery behind them," while up to the time of emancipatien they had had only 250 years of close association with the whites as ranster and slave. This association durits undergraduates has signally increased, ing this relatively short period, how- pointments. The surprises in store for the while its educational resources and its funds | ever, produced changes in the race, the for the benefit of deserving but needy stu- like of which, Dr. Barringer contends, without denying evils in slavery, had When Amherst was started in 1821, it had never before and have never since been but forty-seven students. We learn from seen. The 4,000,000 slaves at the end of the the catalogue for the academical year 1899- Civil War "were in their average morality ground there was apparently deserted by 1900 that it now has 368, all but four of whom and character so far ahead of any other four fish. But after the Spanish war when the millions or any other one million of that race | mines were exploded, the boatmen were to be found elsewhere on the earth that astonished to find the surface of the water they were not in the same class." although sparkling with weakfish stunned by the "our raw material was almost entirely the are drawn from twenty-two States and the | west coast cannibal." This improvement

What has been the result of emancipation? Dr. BARRINGER finds that the negro, instead of continuing the advancement he made under the discipline of slavery, is following a natural tendency to revert to his original barbarism. "Even under the stimulus of a public trial of his race before the world and under the eyes of his liberators | they please, when there is no wind, but he breaks down and his phylogeny asserts prise more than one hundred thousand itself; with the result that there is not a State of the Union, North or South, East or West, where the records have been published, in which the negro population does ponds only. Old water dogs call them not show proportionately a greater percentage of criminals than the whites," whereas, under slavery, "one fact stands out with wonderful brightness from a picture they are a nuisance on the small boats, otherwise sombre the absence of serious and, to some extent at least, they are dancrime." Under slavery "rape was abso- gerous. A tender little craft, struck broadlutely unknown, murder was of exceeding of which carries the income of \$1,000. There rarity and, beyond the petty pilfering, sufficiently heeled to let the wind catch the are twenty other scholarship funds yielding which is almost a race attribute, thievery the incomes of capital sums ranging from and robbery were the same." The further the thing is in the way. It interferes with \$500 to \$17,500. There is the Stone Scholar- | the race has receded from slavery the ship Fund of \$25,000, the income of which greater Dr. BARRINGER finds its tendency to relapse into savagery, and he refers to and all kinds of rigging, running and the experience of the negro of Hayti and in Gaudeloupe and Martinique in they object to awnings. To be sure they confirmation of his judgment. "In every part of the South," he says, "it fishermen kick against them. All the is the opinion of every man of un- same, the naphtha launch is a great combiassed mind that the second generation fort, but there is a monotony in its motion coming class at Amherst may be assured is worse than the first." Moreover, "he is of awards varying, according to their needs | blind to the worse aspect of this negro | peculiar charms connected with anglingand attainments, from \$50 to \$100, upon | problem and shuts his eyes to the more disnomination by the teacher who prepared | heartening feature of the race question who them for college. Candidates for the Chris- does not recognize and confess the fact that tian ministry may be assured in advance | the white race has "been made more crimof awards covering the full annual tuition | inal than it otherwise would have been by innumerable prizes ranging in value from | The great problem, therefore, in the view \$10 to \$200, and there are three fellowships, of Dr. BARRINGER, is "to save the white man of the South from barbarism by re-

Accordingly, "before another generation of negroes is allowed to arise, worse, as we Greek language and literature. Appli- slavery his moral condition was so much must not only be thoroughly qualified in be restrained from the tendency to relapse ments. However, if any one wants to find

narrative into Greek prose. They must he might have added that the necessity for their labor will keep them there at the invitation or even under the compulsion of the whites.

The negroes will not leave the South; but Dr. BARRINGER foresees that another emigration "may solve the problem for us"the emigration of the whites, for, as he says such emigration is already taking place. Since the War there has been a slow but steady emigration from the South to the North and West, and now it is the son of the slave owner, the college graduate, that or natural science. During the junior and is going," with the result as Dr. Bar-RINGER says troly and as we know from experience here in New York, for instance, that "in his adopted home he is giving the people a taste of a competition they had not looked for." Once, white laborers went to escape the competition of slave labor; in late days they go to escape the impending savagery of the black;" for Dr. BARRINGER solemnly declares that "unless a brake is placed on the natural ontogeny of this savege white;" "the better class will leave and the lower classes, made savage by the growing savagery of their surroundings. will alone be left;" "the negro will exterminate the last remaining whites of the black belt, first by political mastery, then degeneration and apathy and then miscegenation "though "if miscegenation does ever come it will be first time in the history of man that a Teutonic stock has so fallen." If not that, there will come sooner another extermination, bloody and horrible, "which will put an end to the negro problem because it will be the end of the negro."

This is a gloomy view, but, happily, it does not seem to us to be justifled. The diversification of the industries now going on so rapidly will bring a new population so soon as the Southern States give up their political isolation and the social situation will be changed radically. So rich a region as the South is bound to attract more and more white capital and enterprise, and under their discipline the negro will be restrained from tendencies to savagery which Dr. BARRINGER finds in him.

The Fishing Season.

The salt-water fishing season is coming on at a rapid pace, and the anglers are preparing to receive it in old-time style. The boats are trying on their new spring coats. There is a general mobilization of paint pots, and a rush of brushes forward and aft all along the lines.

Some boats are already launched and ready for the first run of the humble sea bass and blackfish, due now in a few days. But the real sport will not begin until the arrival of the weakfish, and they are not expected until late next month. Bluefish are so irregular in their ways that no wise man will name a date for them. Already they are reported off the Jersey shore. It is not likely that fishermen will be troubled very much by the menhaden men, because, if reports are trustworthy, their future operations will be in Southern waters. While many of the old-time fishing grounds have been destroyed by garbage dumping there still remain some choice spots where good sport can be had and moreover, the garbage

nuisance is at present somewhat abated. The whims of game fish are mysterious. Last year, for instance, weakfish frequented the deep water of the channels. That was unusual, and another puzzle was in the catches made during ebb tide only. Flood fishermen this year are doubtless numerous, enough to furnish a liberal pension. and it is to be hoped that they will all prove agreeable.

The Narrows, once famous for fishing, was years ago abandoned because the explosions. Armed with scapnets, the watermen rowed out to the helpless game and captured immense numbers. This certainly was direct testimony going to show that there was life on the old grounds still: that the fish were there, but would not bite. It is hard to think that salt-water fish can ever refuse a bait, and anglers are apt to imagine that the fish are absent, and not absent-minded, when biting ceases.

It may be that fish suffer occasionally from

dyspepsia and loss of appetite. Many of the hook and line fraternity have abandoned sailboats and taken to naphtha launches. With the latter they have no trouble in getting in or out as they sometimes have considerable anxiety when there is plenty of it. There are launches and launches. Many of them are good sea boats, but some are fit for luxuries for lazy landlubbers. The awnings for resisting the rays of the sun are comfortable on the large launches; side on by a sudden strong puff, might be awning and capsize the boat. Moreover, the angler's casting. As a rule all rod and reel fishermen hate halyards, stays standing, and it is not surprising that can be removed and put away, but the which robs the sportsman of one of the going to the fishing grounds with a fair wind, and coming home with a great catch. The broad reach in a grand breeze, that lifts the spirits in a double sense, and makes even the old fellows feel like boys, is missed on board the launch; but, in revenge, the flat calm that breeds profanity, endangers connections, exhausts supplies and makes a miserable wretch of the man who promised | faces at. his wife to be home to dinner at 5 P. M. sharp, stands stripped of all its horrors. Therein the lubbers laud the launch.

Let the boatmen and engineers fight it out. Let us talk fish. Long ago bass used to come in early with any reasonably disposed April. Literally they were the poiscategory, but in the figurative sense largely. The bass, as every angler knows. is a bold biter and a hard fighter; but angling for him in New York waters now is somewhat like flyfishing for salmon in a river where the fish are making room for modern improvements in the shape of sawmills, soap factories, vitriol passages of the "Iliad" and of Attic prose, doubt. He recognizes that they will remain points to either a bass or a salmon in a square and to render a piece of connected English in the South, for they are gregarious; and fight, he has only to bring along his rod and

reel, and stillfish for blues off the Jersey shore. A ten or twelve-pound bluefish can make a line whistle and a reel hum in a way to induce any orthodox angler to fancy that he has the devil by the tail. And the blue is a stayer, too, and a smasher, lively on his fins. Unfortunately he is a tramp; he has no home. Consequently the fisherman never knows for a certainty when or where

The favorite game of the fishermen in New York and New Jersey waters is the weakfish, or sea trout, as it is sometimes called. Like the blue and the bass, it buts up a furious fight; but it is prized principally on account of its extreme beauty and the skill required in angling for it. A three or four-pound weakfish, just out of the water, is probably the most beautiful of all fishes. It is common enough too and sometimes cheap in the market, where its colors fade and its once sparkling speckles get blotted out completely. A weakfish taken off the ice is almost worthless on the table. The ice destroys the flavor. The proper way to treat a weakfish is to clean it thoroughly in sea water, then put a little salt inside along the backbone and place the fish in a well-washed basket. It will keep in a cool place and preserve its full flavor about twelve hours. Treated in | ing the coming favorable season is the project this simple way and cooked properly on a slow fire, the sea trout is delicious. The meat is delicate, juicy and gamy, entirely different from that of the market fish. Every gourmet who has made this discovery is an enemy of the pound nets that necessitate long terms on ice for weakfish. Glory to the man who catches the first weakfish with rod and line this summer!

The Murder at Croton Dam.

A more deliberate murder was never committed than the killing of Sergt, Douglass at Croton Dam. Yet it seems as though the crime was to be allowed to pass into forgetfulness without any serious or sufficiently earnest effort to detect the perpetrator.

Time and again has a community been stirred into activity to find those guilty of an offence against law and order far less grave in its character than was the assassination of Douglass. Rewards of hundreds and thousands of dollars have been offered in cases of homicide that involved no such attack upon the power and authority of the State itself, as represented by the citizen soldiery called out to vindicate and maintain that power and authority by preserving the public peace. Yet what has been done to discover the murderer of Sergt. DougLass? Have the county authorities done anything? Has anything been done by the State officials? detection and arrest of the criminal? If so,

we have not heard of it. There is another suggestion. Sergt, Douglass died for his country just as truly as any soldier who fell for the Union at Gettysburg or on San Juan Hill for the cause of freedom in Cuba. The victim happened to be only a sergeant. Providence might have directed the bullet against Col. APPLETON or Gen. Roe, just as well. Is the family of a soldier who dies in this way, at his post of duty, to be left penniless by the fatal shot which takes away a breadwinner? There should be but one answer to this question. The sentiment which led the nation to provide so generously for the widow of Gen. LAWTON should make itself felt in the State of New York in behalf of the family of Sergt. tide brought, as a rule, nothing but disap- Douglass, until the fund already in process of collection at Mount Vernon shall be large and then only will the people have discharged their obligation to the dead

Cycle Racing.

With many new aspirants in the field and renewed ambition among former cham-

foundation. With no scarcity of rivals, therefore, an opportunity will be afforded during the present year for some spirited competition. Indeed, it will be surprising if some very remarkable feats in cycle racing are not recorded by next November.

Friday and Saturday there was enough to show that the disorderly policy of the past is still in force. Both Boston men and New York men were fined for violating the rule against kicking. On Saturday the catcher of New York was fined and, becoming abusive, was put out of the game. It would, of course, be easy for

of the game. It would, of course, be easy for the management of these clubs to prevent such disorder, and the very fact that they let it run on puts upen it the stamp of official authority. It is a lamentable state of affairs.

So far as political influence in his own State is concerned the Hon James Stephen Mood of Texas seems to be what John W. Fonney called "a dead duck." Mr. Hogo is a gigantic and vigorous fellow with many ingenious ideas about dress reform. For some years, and especially when he was Governor, he breathed fire and slaughter against capital and corporations. In the last few years he has made a fat living as an attorney for corporations. Now while his last state is much more sensible than his first, the Texas Democrats find him a little too elastic and too much given to somersaults. Yet he has only followed the ordinary road. A demagogue of any ability who leaves or is such a wear of the laguers which I present the many which is last every important factor in this matter. It has taken we a creat deal more than five years to solve the problem, but it has been done.

One point on which sites was laid, and to which your correspondant referred, was the fake character of various articles printed in newspapers on the cheup manner in which some people existed. In many cases the flagure, were absurd. One table recently compiled, which I have now hefore me, gives the cost of the following items as: Bread, 5 cents a loaf; found items as: Bread, 5 cents a loaf; the following items as: Bread, 5 cents a loaf; found items as: Bread, 5 cents a loaf; the following items as: Bread, 5 cents a loaf; found items as: Bread, 5 cent Yet he has only followed the ordinary road, A

vas broken somewhat yesterday by an occurrence of unusual significance and interest. The interest centred around the old historic home of Gen George Sears Greene, which for months past has been undergoing extensive alterations and repairs relative to its ultimate conveyance to the Episcopal Diocese of Rhode Island for the especial use of St. Barnabas Church of Apthe especial use of St. Barnabas Church of Ap-ponaug. Its consecration took place yesterday at hair-past 10 o clock in, the presence of a dis-tinguished company. This among the com-pany was Gen. Francis Vinten Greene of New York, son of the late Gen. George Sears Greene, whose generosity and reverence for the memory of his father led him to make this gift.

No Compromise in Delaware. From the Philadelphia Press. WILMINGTON., April 26 .- The Republican leaders here laugh at the sensational reports from Dover of their

proposed surrender to Addicks.

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The confusion in the despatches of correpondents from various points in South Africa and the negative tone of Gen. Lord Roberts's published statements make it quite plain that he main force of the British army has been cattered over a large area looking for a very much larger body of Boers than exists anywhere south of Thaba N'Chu. Following their ustomary tactics the Boers have broken up nto small commands and are making their way to some new point or points of concentration. They are heard of everywhere, occustonally seen but are found in force nowhere

The British meanwhile are much in the same osition as was Napoleon's army in Spain, wasting resources and time over an enemy that struck where not expected and refused all at tempts to come to close quarters. How long the Boers may be able to keep up this mode of fighting their ponderous opponent depends on heir spirit and resources. Of the former we know more than of the latter, but 47 they are anything like equal the British army has much marching and countermarching the South African veidt to do be fore Pretoria is reached. The failure to corner the Boers in the southeast of the Free State with the comparatively overwhelming force sent against them opens up a vista of similar situations and creates new problems for the general advance. The most obvious method of bringing the campaign to an end durtion of a large mounted and self-contained column toward Pastoria, followed as rapidly as possibly by supporting bodies of infantry to occupy the main points on the communications. This, however, would require at least 40,000 mounted fighting men and the addition of another 50,000 infantry to the force already under Lord Roberts. Under present conditions the end of the war cannot be said to be in sight and the chanter of accidents in the way of some kind of intervention, direct or indirect, is not yet closed, although the Boer envoys in Europe have not secured official recognition by some of the leading Governments.

OUAY.

Prospect of His Remaining in Politics-The Opposition Ready for More Fighting.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2c. Were one to judge from the surface he could not do other than accept the statement of the lieutenants of former United States Senator M. S. Quay that he will submit calmly to the judgment of the Senate, that there is no rancor in his heart for President McKinley, and that he will not make any attempt to interfere with his nomination for the Presidency. But it will be well for Chairman Hanna and the prospective candidate for re-election to the Chief Magistracy to watch Quay and his henchmen in this State with the greatest care, for they will control the Pennsylvania delegates to the National Convention absolutely, and, although he is simulating friendship, Quay has a feeling of intense bitterness for the President, for Senator Hanna and for Charles Emory Smith.

There is a great deal of talk about what was done at Harrisburg; and there is no doubt Has anybody offered any reward for the | that there was a feeling of anger there at the defeat of Quay, that would have dictated some wild insertion in the platform or at least the adoption of a resolution condemning the Administration had it not been for the efforts of Durham and Penrose on the night of the defeat. It is said that Durham and other leaders went to different delegates and pleaded for hours with them before they could persuade them to refrain from doing anything rash. This rash thing was the presentation of a reslution putting the responsibility of Quay's defeat on the Administration and compling with it a clause of condemnation. They had little success until they not "The Old Man on the "phone" cess until they not "The Old Man on the "phone" from Washington, and he asked the more hotheaded ones "to keep quiet, for his sake." And they kept quiet. The Administration was ladorsed. Everything went through just the same as if Quay had the seat.

He will be a candidate for the Senate next winter and the old battle that was waged by the Business Men will have to be fought over again and there is now in addition to the feeling of friendship for Quay one of sympathy. For it is a common thing to hear men here, and men of influence, say "Of course Quay is bad. He has had his hand out to grab all that came along. But what of the others? When

came along. But what of the others? When they get there went they do the same?" And the feeling is that Quay worked in a quiet way and did a great deal for the carry and the State, Early this summer Quay will take up his residence at Mountville, Lancaster county, and from that point will direct his campaign. With the excepting of chester, Philadelphia, Montgomery and a few of the western counties the Republican legislative nominations throughout the State have been made and until the November election there will be an aggressive battle conducted.

Insurance Commissioner Durham, Attorneyrenewed ambition among former champions, the bicycle racing season of 1960 promises to be of marked activity. Propositions have already been made for races of various distances, between amateurs and professionals, and the new candidates for cycling honors appear to have great confidence in themselves, backed by plenty of it on the part of their friends.

Naturally, experienced wheelmen are disposed to rely more strongly upon tried and tested riders than upon those whose chief claim to consideration is their local fame only. It is admitted, however, that there are numerous youngsters whose ability shown at the pedals recently says that they should not be despised. Riders of this character are scattered all over the country, and their reputation is not without solid foundation.

The first of this to throw their force to Vin it is plausible. It would seem strange for Pennsylvana to be represented by a Bennocrat in the Senate.

The first of Using he an aggressive battle conducted. Insurance for missioner Durham, Attorney-General Elkin, Charman Receder, Henry W. General Elkin, Charman Receder, Henry W. Gliver, and Senator Penrose held a conference at the Walton this afternoon and later spoke Oliver, and Senator Penrose held a conference at the Walton this afternoon and later spoke Oliver, and Senator Penrose held a conference at the Walton this afternoon and later spoke Oliver, and Senator Penrose held a conference at the Walton this afternoon and later spoke Oliver, and Senator Penrose held a conference at the Walton this afternoon and later spoke Oliver, and Senator Penrose held a conference at the Walton this afternoon and later spoke Oliver, and Senator Penrose held a conference at the Walton this afternoon and later spoke Oliver, and Senator Penrose held a conference of the Walton this afternoon and later spoke Oliver, and Senator Penrose held a conf

But what of the others

and complete ignorance of the first principles of household economy. Any one can live with of coal among manufacturing nation. ample means. The question is how to live re spectably with little money. Experience represents a very important factor in this matter. It

Yet he has only followed the ordinary road. A demagogue of any ability who leaves or is thrown out of politics sets to work at once to amass some of the wealth he has been making faces at.

Gen. Greene Gives His Father's House to the Episcopal Discess of Rhode Island.

From the Providence Journal.

The habitual quiet of the village of Apponaug was broken somewhat yesterday by an occur-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: Your con respondent, "Ex-laise," wants to know how it is pos-sible to live in New York on less than \$2,000 per year. I presume he is or refers to a married man. year. I presume he is or refers to a married man. Here is what a single man can do. I pay \$3 per week for my room, within an hour of "downtown." I get my meals for \$4 per week. Washing costs 50 cents and shaves and car fere about \$1, making \$3.50. For necessary expenditures and ciothing, allowing on an average \$3.50 per week, makes a total of \$12 weekly, or about \$600 per anaum. If a single man.can live on this amount, why should it cost a married man more than three times as much, viz. \$2.000?

Possibly a good deal depends upon the wife.

New York, April 28.

J. F. M.

Tandy in Bad Luck. From the Louisville Evening Post Tandy Jump is in jail at Owentown

THE NEW REFORMATION.

The Striking Position Taken by the Rev. Dr. Heber Newton of the Episcopal Church.

From Mind. Our age sees an era closely paralleling t period in which Christianity arose and the period in which Protestantism broke from the great Catholic Church. Again man's mind s teeming with new, fresh thought. knowledges are streaming in upon him from every side. The whole horizon of his outlook has changed. His mind is veasting with new ideas. The old experience renews itselfvast growth from the soul of man, alike of good and of evil, demanding once more an authority capable of sifting the true from the false and of deciding between the right and | United States, which date from 1792, and urged the wrong. Never was authority more needed that they be read with regard to their spirit than to-day-provided it be the right sort of authority. Never was authority more craved than to-day-so that it be an authority t which man's mind and conscience can obcerfully bow.

The historic study of the origins of the Church has impeached its claim to be a divine institution, in any other sense than that in which the family and the State are divine institutions The critical study of the Bible has disposed forever of the claim that it is such an oracle of God as we can submit our intellects to unquestioningly. Both the old judges of the appellate court have had a change of juris-

Where is the needed new authority to b found? If the Church fails, and the Bible fails, what remains? Dr. Briggs tells us there are three coordinate authorities in Christianity

fails, what remains? Dr. Briggs tells us there are three coordinate authorities in Christianity—the Church, the Bible, and Reason. But when they disagree, which is to be the final court of appeals? They do disagree widely to-day. Whither, then, are we to carry our questions for final decision?

The answer is plain and patent. The ultimate court of appeal is reason. There can be no other final court of appeal, in the very nature of the case. Each of the other authorities has been accepted by thinking men because the reason commended its claim. Men have said that there ought to be an authoritative Church, capable of teaching the truth. They have satisfied themselves, in one way or another, that the Christian Church was such an authoritative teacher, and then they have yielded their own judgment to the authority which their own reason has set upon its throne. So has it been with the Bible. Men have said there ought to be an authoritative book, a revelation from the skies, infallibly teaching us the needed truth. They have satisfied themselves that the Bible is such a book. And then they have bowed their heads before the authority which their own reason has set upon its bench. We have no other grounds for accepting an authoritative Church or an authoritative Bible, in the last analysis, except the ground of reason. There are three judges upon the supreme bench, but there is only one chief justice in the appellate court.

Nor do we mean by reason, as the final court of appeal, merely the intellectual nature of man, but the moral nature as well—the whole spiritual being of man. It is what conscience teaches as well as what the intellect affirms, that, together with the voice of the heart, form the trinity of true authority—of reason.

There need be nothing surprising to the conservative Christian in thus accepting reason as the ultimate court of appeals in religion. What is the fundamental doctrine of the Christian Church, if it be not the doctrine of that divine logos, or reason, imminent in the universe, indwelling

And so we return, in the cycle of the Church's story, to the primitive authority, in another and a deeper sense—the authority of the Mas-ter himself. That was not the authority of one ter himself. That was not the authority of one man over against other men; it was the authority of one man speaking from the common nature of all men, as all together were the sons of "my Father and your Father," "my God and your God." The authority of Jesus was not the authority of a being sent down from the skies; it was the authority of humanity itself, finding a voice in the individual man who brought the spiritual conscience to the full, and so became himself a revelation of the indwelling logos, or reason, of God.

COAL PRODUCTION

This Country Now the Greatest Producer of Coal in the World.

From the Journal of Commerce The United States has taken the first place among the world's coal producers as it had already taken the first place among the pig iron producers. The significance of both facts is largely enhanced by the vastly greater supplies of the other civilized and manufacturing nations. It is probable that China has very large supplies of both, but for some years they will not materially affect the world's market. The coal production, in short tons, for the past three years has been as follows:

Pennsylvania

Bituminous. Anthrocite. Total.
...145.134.349 53.122.408 198.230.788
.165.592.023 52.382.644 219.074.667
...108.219.235 60.320.393 258.539.650

The production last year was not only far beyond precedent, but it was considerably larger than any estimates that had been made during the year. The coal output of the three largest producers in 1898 was as follows:

The next country in the list is France, but she follows at a very great interval and is dependent upon imported coal.

Of the increased production of bituminous coal last year, amounting to nearly 32,000,060 tons, over 10,000,000 was supplied by Pennsylvania. Illinois is increase was nearly 5,000,000 and that of Ohio was more than 2,000,000 tons. The increase in West Virginia was 2,000,000 and in Colorado nearly 1,500,000.

The estimated value of the entire coal production in each of the past three years has been:

tion in each of the past three years has been

The Cost of Living in New York.

To the Ephton of The Sun-Sar: The wait of despair from "Ex-Raise" in The Sun of to day, wherein he laments his inability to live on \$2,000 a year, must have a sort of grim humor for those who know that a man's average income in this country is \$700. However, unconsciously perhaps, "Ex-Raise" by means of his plaint has strengthened the point which I wished to make, that the present generation is growing up in a state of wasteful extravagance and complete ignorance of the first principles of howevered was a state of wasteful extravagance and complete ignorance of the first principles of howevered was a shade under \$1; in 1808 it was \$5 cents; last year it was a title was 1802 entry last year it was a title was 1802 entry last year it was a title was 1802 entry last year it was a title was 1802 entry last year it was a title was 1802 entry last year it was a title was 1802 entry last year it was a title was 1802 entry last year it was a title was 1802 entry last year it was a title was 1802 entry last year it was a title was 1802 entry last year it was a title was 1802 entry last year it was a title was 1802 entry last year it was a title was 1802 entry last year it was 2802 entry last year it was 1802 entry last year it was 1802 entry last year it was 2802 entry last The average value per ton in 1897 was a shade

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Our att-ntion has just been called to a communication addressed to you, signed "A. B. Smith," and printed in your columns of the 25th inst. In regard to the work of this society, which letter, although intended to increase our membership and likewise aid us financially, was a matter unthought of on our part at the time of the interview mentioned by Mr. Smith. While this society, during the whole course of its existence, has never made any public appeal for aid in any form. It has gone on doing its work to use best of its ability, and, it must be said, with very little encouragement from the public at large. It would seem, however, that after eight years of continuous effort, mainly supplying the necessary funds out of its own pocket, that there might be found, in the borough of Manhattan, at least, a larger number of public additional in sympathy with its objects than is indicated by our membership roll.

Our circulars and reports wherever sent invariably meet with no response whalever, alth very few exceptions, our contributions being largely from physicians, lawyers and business men who recognize the fact that we can obteln results better and caster than they themselves. If any one doubts this statement let him ask any public official, policeman or hack driver if they know or have ever heard of "The City Improvement Society."

We should be glad to mail, free of charge, our booklet and other information. our membership and likewise aid us financially, was

NEW YORK, April 26.

The Czar's Jewelled Map of France. From the Spectator.

The Czar has made an extraordinary gift, ostensibly to President Loubet, really to the French nation. It is a map of France, three feet square, formed of | During the hearing of the Clark bribery ense delicate varieties of polished Siberian Jasper, each department being shown in a different color. The whole is inlaid with jewels, "the towns of France, 105 in number, being marked in precious stones mounted in gold.

Peris is represented by a diamond the size of a small hazelnut. Havre by an emerald, Roben by a sapphire. Rheims by a chrysolite. Lyons by a tourmailne chack emeraid. Nantes by a beryl. Bordeaux by an equamarine, Marsetiles by an emerald. Nice by a hyacinth, Cherbourg by an alexandrite green in the daytime and reddish hine in the evening), and Toulon by a chrysoberyl. Twenty-one small towns are figured by amethysts. thirty-five by tourmalines and thirty-eight by roc

The names of towns, foreign countries, &c., are written in letters of solid gold, chiselled and let into Me stone Elvers are in platinum.

ON SCIENTIFIC RIFLE SHOOTING.

The Boers Show How Important It Is to Have Our Citizens Good Shots-Free Rife Range

The showing of the Boers and the lessons of our own wars with Spain and the Filipino have excited unusual interest in rifle shooting in this part of the country. The order is ued recently by the Major-General commanding the National Guard of this State contained a section absolutely new-evidently intended to increase the interest in shooting and devolop good short at distances-if not absolutely unknown, at events not so well known as ordinarily

A letter from Mr. H. W. Hare Powel of Norport was printed in these columns on Apri It was a defence of the militia laws rather than their letter. Mr. Powel said Do not despise the plain militiaman. He is one

stitutional and here to stay. The Boers are showing how strong they may be, even shirtsleeved and cered by Field Cornets . . I know a portononly of the United States Militia is "under arms, officered and drilled by the States," but all the rest of us (of the fighting age) are noiens voiens of the reserves. Th question is therefore how to improve the reserves as body . . . The Swiss military system . . . based on the straight shooting miliatiamen, and to most moderate in the time and the services required; and perhaps being that of a compact, highly civilized people is more adaptable to our needs than the avetem of the pastoral Boers. Instead of Federal medals for proficiency in shooting, let the United States Gay. ernment give as the reward of skill better sights, compatible with the ruder ones on the guns served out to of the plainly equipped citizens of the United State each certified as to some military attribute, would command respect from the world.

Mr. Powel speaks with the authority of a skilled amateur: he has studied rifle shooting, has practised on a private range of limited length and keeps himself equipped with modern firearms. But he does not speak as one who has ever come face to face with the difficulties of instructing the farmer in the duties of a of instructing the farmer in the duties of a militiaman. He overlooks the fact that the National Guard or active militia is the most practical form of the "levee en masse" which he approves. With the growth of the country in population and especially in extent his ideal levee en masse becomes impossible. The next best thing is the organized militia or National Guard. Undoubtedly, rifle shooting in the Guards of the various States may be improved; but it will be improved rather by men entering the Guard who, like Mr. Powel, have money and leisure at command to develop good shoring the fine of the provided and never very valuable levee en masse. In Cassier's Magazine for March Mr. Horace Kephart, takes up the same subject of rifle

ing than by urging the resurrection of the long buried and never very valuable levee en misse. In Cassier's Magazine for March Mr. Hornoo Kephart takes up the same subject of rifle shooting, but from another standpoint; he considers the improvement of the army rifleman. The popular idea of a sharpshooter is wrong, says Mr. Kephart; during the Spanish War any man "up a tree and firing away on his own hook" was a sharpshooter, even though he missed his man three times within flity yards, "Properly speaking, a sharpshooter is a man of uncommon skill with the rifle. He never fired at random, but picks out some one object, aims with deliberate accuracy and shoots to kill." This skill is the result of long practice and study. To train army sharpshooters, Mr. Kephart would take them away from ordinary dutles as soon as they disclosed an aptitude for shooting. He would give them special rifles with telescope sights; would give them corporal's pay and a distinguishing badge, and allow them plenty of ammunition and train them under an expert—train them in estimating distances, (an art practically neglected by our Army and National Guard), in scouting and in utilizing cover. He would give them good weapons and train and equip them as a sportsman trains himself to stalk deer, then he would have them go out when the time came, and stalk the enemy.

When the first reverses of the war came upon the British, the English newspapers were filled with letters from persons of repute, urging that rifle shooting be taken up, and new ranges have been opened and increased interest shown throughout Great Britain. We have had no experience of enemy's sharpshooting for vears; the Spanish and Philippine wars brought against us no body of good shooters, as yet we have not had the reason for rushing to the firing points that the British have had. Yet the American riflemen have always had a high reputation, and it will never do to let it slip from the shoulders of their sons. Creedmoor is closed to all every National Guardsmen of the Stafe; b

shoulders of their sons. Creedmoor is closed to all evcept National Guardsmen of the State, but the New Jersey rife range at Sea Girt is open on certain conditions to the public, and the an-nual mesting of the National Rifle Association is held there. We commend the place to those who would follow Mr. Powel's and Mr. Kep-hart's advice.

FOR OUR OWN.

Soldiers' Widows and Orphans.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It was with the keenest interest that I read in last Sunday's SUN the circular entitled "For Our with the same title. Yes, we need help for "Our Own," immediate help; for the cases are urgent and the suffering has already been more than can be realized; help of the most generous kind is needed

The National Society for the Relief of Dopendent Widows and Orphans of the Officers and Eulisted Men of the Regular Army is, I understand, organized to create an emergency fund which will help to relieve hundreds from immediate want, and as long as it lasts, do much to temporarily alleviate the burdens of the victims of the war: It is the help necessary right now, until something more permanent and adequate can be given them. It seems to me that more lasting and far-reaching assistance could come to them if the Government, or some of the men who so lavishly endow institutions of learning throughout the country would establish for Array officers children and orrhans an institute wherein the children would find, first, a comfortable home, and second, all the educational advantages which each State gives as a birthright to its own children. Army children are the nation's wards. For those widows who would have to congregate in large centres to find employment, Mrs. Maus's scheme of apartment houses, heated, lighted and free of rent, is an excellent one.

For onally, I would prefer not to have this institute under the Government: It ought to be a tribute from the citizens of the country as a fitting testimonial to the valor of her solders. No political influence nor favoritism should enter its portals. Justice to all should be its motto.

Mrs. E. W. Hubbard. fund which will help to relieve hundreds from

FORT ADAMS, R. I., April 25.

Foreign Physicians in Italy. From the London Lancet.

Dr. Santini, the author of the famous bill by which foreign medical men not possessing an Italian qualification will be debarred from practising in Italy, was interviewed recently by correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt. He said that his bill would probably become law this summer, so that at the beginning of winter there will be hardly any foreign medical men practising in Italy. The Italian Government besitated a long time before approving of the bill, but finally decided to do so been use the proposition to allow Italian medical men to set-

proposition to allow Italian medical men to settle abroad under the same conditions has been declined by all the governments of Europe. Germany included.

According to Dr. Santini it was a question of national honor to maintain that Italian medical men were not inferior to those of other counstries. Foreign medical men would not be excluded from the soil of hair: they were only invited to pass the same examinations as the native practitioners. The system was the same as that adopted by England. Dr. Santini their remarked that some foreign consultants in Italy had not become quilified even in their own country. He alimbed to a well-known foreigner who had no degree at all and was nevertheless consulted by the wealthless pat of the foreign colony in Rome Dr. Santini then declared his intention of applying signifiar conditions to foreign dentists and druggists.

From the Kansus City Journal. In western Kansas there is a well-known to iltician who has a brother is Montana. A number of years ago this Montana brother borrowed \$250 from his Kansas kinsman, and up to a very recent date had neglected to pay it back. before the United States Senate there was some testimony which indicated that the Montana

testimony which indiented that the Montana brother, who is a member of the State Senate, and received \$10,000 fro... one of the eigents of Clark. When this came to the knowledge of the Kaneas brother he wrote to the Montana brother as follows:

"My DEAR JIM—I see by the papers that you are alleged to have received \$10,000 for you're for Senator Clark. If it is true, I suppose you must be in funds and I with you would send me that \$250. Woulds I have durined you, old boy, if I didn't think you were flush. Yours, a Ryalmost return mail the Kansas man re-

By almost return mail the Kansas man received the following reply:

"HELENA, Mon., March 25, 1900.

"DEAR ROBERT—I enclose you draft on New York for the \$250 You must forgive me for not sending it before. I have tried to spare its for several years back, but never was able to get that much ahead. Love to all.

Jim."